VOLUNTEERS TO HUNGARY.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HOSTILITIES IN TURKEY.

THREATENING WAR WITH SERVIA AND MONTENE-

GRO-THE INSURGENTS' DEMANDS APPROVED BY

THE GREAT POWERS-RETURN OF SLAVONIAN

The evening papers publish a telegram, dated

body of 1,200 insurgents and 4,000 Turks. The

estimate the loss of the Turks at 500. On account

Count Andrassy, in answer to questions of the

accounts of the participation of inhabitants of

Servia and Montenegro in the insurrection in Turkey

were much exaggerated. Everything had been

done to prevent the participation of the mass of the

people as far as human foresight went. He con-

idered universal peace assured. The sole interest

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

A Berlin telegram to The Times says that Turkey

has informed the Powers that the time may come

when the Turks will be obliged to repel Servian and

Montenegrin inroads. The Roumanian reserves are

being gradually called in. Affairs are regarded there

A Berlin telegram to The Pall Mall Gazette says:

It is reported that the Northern Powers have agreed upon the acceptableness of the proposals made by the Herzegovinian insurgents, and regard them as a satisfac-tory basis for further negotiations.

A Vienna telegram to The Duily News announces

that the consuls at Mostar have been instructed by

the Powers to send the Porte a memorial embody-

ng the result of their investigations with proposals

A l'aris telegram to The Standard says:
At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Permanent
Committee yesterday, the Marquis de Pleuc called attention to the sham telegrams about the Herzegovinian insurrection, which he said were manufactured in the interest of unserapnions stockjobbers. M. Scherer thoughtthey were concected at Belgrade, and Constantinople aswell, by the sympathizers of either party. The subject
was referred to the Government for investigation.

The Ragusa correspondent of The Times, telegraph-

ing Sept. 50, says:

I have just returned from Trebinje. No treops have passed for five days, and the reads are in the hands of the insurgents. Austrian official telegrams state that the Turkish troops were repulsed near Klek yesterday. The fighting was renewed to-day, but with what result is not known.

A Vienna telegram in The Standard says that .

band of 500 Slavonians who invaded Bosnia have

returned to their homes in Southern Hungary and

dispersed. They were decimated by fighting and

Instructions have been sent to Server Pasha to re-

eive the reports of the foreign consuls, but not to

A telegram from the Governor of Bosnia announces

that in consequence of the advantages recently

gained over the insurgents, telegraphic communica-

tion has been reëstablished between Navesinge and

Gatchko. Troops are now engaged in repairing the

telegraph lines between Gatchko and Nitsik, and be-

Definite arrangements have been concluded to-day

between the Sublime Porte and Austria relative to the junction of the Turkish and Austrian railway

systems, fixing the period when the necessary works

enter into any negotiations with them.

tween Bileke and Trebigne.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

or a thorough reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A Paris telegram to The Standard says:

of Austria was the maintenance of peace for the

development of her internal resources.

as verging on a collision.

SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENTS - TURKEY

VIENNA, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875

WASHINGTON.

THE PERVERSIONS OF MR. HAM. RIS OPEN LETTER TO MR. BRISTOW CHIEFLY RE-MARKABLE FOR ITS ERRORS-A REPORT IN WHICH EVERYBODY WAS COMMENDED BUT MR.

HAM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The open letter of Chas. H. Ham, ex-Appraiser at Chicago, to Secretary Bristow, has reached here. The Treasury officials find it significant only for its perversions of fact. A notable instance is the statement respecting the report of Special Agent Yale. That report was not a special report upon the Appraiser. It was not ordered to be made by Bristow, It has not yet been seen by him. Agent Hale, under a letter of instructions from Bluferd Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, of the date of July 30, was instructed to visit nine different ports, and to examine and report upon the operations of the interior bonded importation act of July 14, 1870, known as the Immediate Transportation act. This letter recited that representations of grave irregularities practiced under this act had been made to the Treasury Department by ial Treasury Agent Mills, by the firm of H. D. Baker & Co. of New-York, and by Eastern news papers. Agent Hale was instructed first to begin ith ports where the goods landed-Baltimere, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston-and then to trace the goods to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, and to make a separate report upon each of these cities.

If Agent Hale was detailed to investigate the case of Mr. Ham, his letter of instructions was of a very comprehensive character. He was sent West in the routine course of special agency business, and it appears that Secretary Bristow was so unconcerned as to the solicitude of Mr. Ham that he did not know the investigation was proceeding. Agent Hale made a general report upon the Immediate Transportation act, and a special report upon each of the nine cities, in only one of which there was an

In the general report, Mr. Hale finds that the system is working admirably; that it is of great benefit to the West; that customs officers generally are efficient and honest, and that the irregularities are both unimportant and are not tainted with fraud. The general report contains several recommendations, the adoption of which would better secure the payment of revenue upon goods which are in transit to the interior. It is very probable that Secretary Bristow prefers to make these recommendations public in his annual report, and not through the newspapers. The reports of these special agents are not intended for publication, but are designed solely for the private information of the Department. The special report upon Chicago is rather significant, for the absence of reference to Mr. Ham, while the examiner, Merritt, is mentioned as an efficient officer. The examiner has long been regarded as practically the Appraiser. The Collector's office and the efficiency of Deputy Collector Hill are comme Very little of Mr. Ham is there in this report upon the great system of interior bended importation.

THE SEQUEL TO ONE OF FISHER'S "BEST JOBS."

INDICIMENT OF THE MEN CONCERNED IN THE ES-CAPE OF THE BURGLAR SNYDER.

Washington, Oct. 1 .- The Grand July returned a number of indictments to-day against Charles G. Flaher, late Assistant United States District-Aftorney; Wm. M. Evans, counsel for the burglar, Snyder; Denj. F. Leighton, formerly Assistant Clerk of the Poice Court; John Green, and Mary Miller, growing out of the release of Snyder. They are indicted for conspiracy in agree ing to procure to be acknowledged in the Police Court, a recognizance of John Green, in the name of David Edes, for the appearance of said Sayder at the Police Court, thereby alding his escape. The charges of the single indictment, are as follows: John Green, for false acknowledgment of bull, and necessory after the fact; Chns. G. Fisher, for procuring false acknowledgment of bull, also as necessory after the fact; Wm. M. Evans, for procuring false recognizance, and as being accessory after the fact; B. F. Leighton, for procuring false acknowledgment of ball, and for being accessory after the fact; Mary Miller, alias Lena Miller, John Green to offer himself as bail for said Edward W. Snyder, and also for procuring false recognizance. The son were present when the return was made to the Court, and, at their suggestion, Monday was fixed as the time for the arraignment. With a view Police Court has promulgated an order providing that no release of a prisoner on ball is to be issued in any case, without the clerk has the proper evidence that the bail bond has been approved by the Court, according to the provisions of the statute relating to the subject.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. BIDS FOR THE SECOND KANAWHA LOCK.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875. Bids were opened in Baltimore, to-day, at the office of Col. Craighill, U. S. A., for the construction of a second lock, to be built for the improvement of the great Kanawha River in West Virginia. The bidders were in many cases the same who competed for work on the first lock, awarded two or three months ago, and other Eastern cities. The bids have not yet been carried out on the quantity sheet, but an examination of the items shows a very great discrepancy in prices, and suggests unbalanced bidding. This improvement of the great Kanawha river is a part of the project for opening the great central water route, from the Ohio River to the Atlantic Ocean, by way of Richmond, which will cost about \$30,000,000, including the widening of the Kanawha canal from 50 feet, its present width, to 75 feet, and also the deepening of the canal from four and one-half feet to seven feet. It also includes a tunnel under Kate's feet to seven feet. It also includes a tunnel under Kate's mountain, on the summit level, near the White Sulphur Springs, 82 miles in length, and which, if ever made, will be the longest in the world, and will also exhibit the greatest feat in engineering yet undertaken. Measrs, Dull & Dull of Pennsylvania were the successful bidders for the first lock, 300 feet long and 50 feet wide. Their bid, \$72,000, was made at what was considered such a low figure, that Col. Craighill, the engineer in charge, found that he had funds enough on hand to build a second lock of the same dimensions.

THE NATION'S RECOGNITION OF MEROISM. The ten gold medals to be presented to the persons who manned the life and fishing boats and rescued 32 persons from the wreck of the steamer Metis in Long Island Sound on the 31st of August, 1872, were to-day received by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury from the Mint. By the act of February, 24, 1873, Congress appropriated \$1,600 to enable the President to award these medals, and they have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint. They are of pure gold, about two inches in diameter, the intrinsic value of each being \$140. The obverse represents the scene of the disaster off Watch obverse represents the scene of the disaster off Watch
Hill Light, and upon the reverse is the name of the person to whom presented. Each medal is inclosed
in a neat case, opening so as to show either side. The
President has given directions that they be sent immediately to the persons for whom they are intended, and
they will be forwarded accordingly to Capt. J. S. Crandall, Albert Crandall, Daniel F. Larken, Frank Larken,
Byron Green, John D. Harvey, Courthand Gavitt, Eugene Nash and Edwin Nash, who saved the 30 persons from that wreck. The gold medal to be presented to
John Horn, Jr., of Detroit, for his heroic exploits in rescuing 21 persons from drowning in the Detroit River, at
various times, is also to be immediately presented.

MAIL EXPENSES WITHIN THE APPROPRIATION. During the month of September, the cost of the mail service of the country was increased by the organization of new routes, \$100,851 43, and was decreased by discontinuance of routes, \$51,568 03, leaving a net increase of \$49,283 40. The appropriation for mail service available on the 1st of July, 1875, was \$18,000,000. The contracts for mail service at this date amount to \$15,773,111 54, leaving \$2,220,888 46 yet available to establish new routes when needed.

EGYPTIAN ART AT THE CENTENNIAL. The United States Consul at Cairo, Egypt, writes that preparations are being made in that country for a representation at the American Centennial Exposi tion. A local commission has been appointed, for which \$5,000 has been approprlated; alsoo ne to attend in Philadelphia, for which \$60,000 has been appropriated, and if forgot to turn off the faucet of the barrel. Though the this sum is insufficient more will be added. One of flames were soon extinguished, the alcohol continued

the Commissioners is now in Vienna, taking casts of all the specimens of art which were left in that place at the close of the exhibition there, and they will be forwarded to Philadelphia. It was expected that all the articles would be ready for shipment by Oct. 1. All the arts, products, and industries of Egypt will be represented, as well as many things pertaining to her ancient history. The Egyptian Government regretted that it could not erect separate buildings at Philadelphia, as it did at Vienna, but abandoned that purpose chiefly for the lack of a competent person to send here to superintend their construction.

\$5,000,000 IN FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN. The Treasury Department announces to-day that principal and interest of the bonds mentioned below will be paid at Washington on and after Jan. 1, 1876, viz., bends of June 30, 1864, as follows:

Coupen bonds—\$50, No. 3,301 to No. 3,700, both in-lusive; \$100, No. 10,501 to No. 12,000, both inclusive; 500, No. 15,301 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, to. 59,701 to No. 68,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, 25,500,000

No. 59,701 to No. 68,000, both inclusive; \$2,500,000.

\$2,500,000.

Registered bonds—\$50, No. 69 to No. 150, both inclusive; \$100, No. 601 to No. 1,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 482 to No. 750, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 2,651 to No. 4,900, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 1,551 to No. 2,100, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 3,751 to No. 4,600, both inclusive; total, \$2,500,000; grand total, \$5,000,000. Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers

as above, \$2,500,600 are coupon bonds and \$2,500,000

THE STRIKE IN FALL RIVER.

A BITTER STRUGGLE ENDED. HUNGER AND WANT DEPRIVING THE AGITATORS OF INFLUENCE-500 MORE PEOPLE GO TO WORK-

AN INFLUX OF OPERATIVES FROM OTHER CITIES. [DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 1.—The strike is practically ended. The manufacturers have won, and the operatives, through hunger, have been obliged to yield. Nearly 500 additional persons went to work this morning, despite the harangues of agitators yesterday. Some of the mills are supplied with full

complements of help, while nearly all others that have been running this week have made gains. Operatives from Lowell and other towns in this State and from Rhode Island have come here and found work. Some of those who have been the most vice lent in their demonstrations applied for work this morning and were refused. All the mills will be running on Monday.

The proposition adopted at the Park meeting yesterday has been rejected by the mill-owners. They say they will not accept any terms emanating from the operatives. The stern contract submitted by them must be accepted, or none at all. They wish to break the backbone of strikes and trades unions. and in this they see a way of doing it. It is very evident that a feeling of pride and a certain sense of honor, from having once declared that they would never sign, if starvation itself came to their door, is the only barrier now before the operatives who still hold out. These feelings, being continually encouraged by the harangues and threats of a few leaders, will serve to prolong for a few days yet the present But the strikers are losing ground every hour, and the force of noisy rhetoric is becoming powerless in the face of hunger and nakedness.

By means of this two months' vacation, or strike, the operatives have deprived themselves of over \$1,000,000, a sum which would purchase a home for nearly all of them who have not homes already. They have not gained anything, nor can they gain anything by it in the future. Fall River people rejoice at the end, and think that could the operatives see where their true interests lie, they, teo, would

THE ARRIVALS OF NEW HELP.

FALL RIVER. Oct. 1 .- Twenty-eight mills visited this morning show a large increase on yesterday's numbers, despite the efforts made by a few of the leaders to induce the help to still remain away with the expectation of coercing the manufacturers to reconsider and modify their document. Large numbers of new help are being received from Connecticut, Maine, New-Hampshire and Lawrence. Nearly all the mills have their full complement of spinners. The weavers are a little more backward, but the relays arriving on every train will soon fill the vacant places. Numbers of the help have lost their old positions, which are taken by outsiders, and that in itself has been a great inducement to an early application on the part of many. The strike is now virtuelly ended. The military and police are on duty, but no disturbances are reported.

A HANDSOME ENDOWMENT.

HALF A MILLION SEITLED ON A NEW SCHOOL AT EVANSVILLE, IND., BY WILLARD CARPENTER

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1 .- A dispatch from Evansville, Ind., says that yesterday Willard Carpenter of that city filed articles of association for the endowment of a great educational institution, to be established in that city. The deeds will settle \$500,060 on the institution, and Mr. Carpenter declares that after it shall have been established he will make a further gift of \$200,000. Mr. Carpenter is an old man with a small family. His wealth is estimated at \$2,000,000.

THE CLEARFIELD RIOTERS.

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION IN THE TRIAL OF

SINEY AND PARKS-THE DEFENSE BEGINS. CLEARFIELD, Penn., Oct. 1 .- In the Siney and Parks trial to-day the prosecution concluded their case with their principal witness, Capt. Thos. E. Clark of Philadelphia, who sustained the testimony of the previ

Mr. Carpenter then opened the case for the defense. He took the position that the actual formation of a con spiracy must be clearly proved by the prosecution to ac omplish the precise purpose of the indictment. He said, further, that Siney and Parks, in doing said, further, that Siney and Faris, in doing the several things alleged against them, had acted as officers of the Minera' National Union. These were legal acts, and could not be assigned against the de-fendants as eriminality. The Commonwealth had at-tempted to establish that the defendants, as officers of the Minera' National Union, were conspirators ex officio; but the constitution and by-laws of the association negatived this charge, and showed that the polley of the association this charge, and showed that the purely of the association was to discountenance strikes, except as a dernier resort, and that when resorted to they should be confined to mere suspension of work, and all violence should be avoided. The conduct of Sincy and Parks was clearly within this undoubted right, and all the evidence established that this was a peaceable exercise of right, as contradistinguished from a turbulent or dissolute disturb-

tradistinguished from a turbulent or dissolute disturb-ance of the peace.

The argument to the jury will be made by F. W. Hughes for the defense, and by Schator Wallace for the prosecu-

THE RESULT OF A MISPLACED SWITCH.

AN ENGINE HURLED FROM THE TRACK BY A HEAVY

TRAIN AND TWO MEN KILLED.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 1 .- A railroad accident at Fair Haven, Vt., to-day was caused by a misplaced switch. Engine Ticonderoga, No. 137, Richard Nelson, engineer, ran on to a siding to wait for the passage of the local freight. It was Assistant Carawell's duty to attend the switch. He reported that he had changed the switch. Shea and Carswell went to sleep while waiting for the train. When the local freight train come up, Nelson saw to his consternation that the switch was open and the train coming right upon him. He immediately turned on steam, shouted to his companions, and jumped from the engine. The freight train, which was drawn by two engines, struck the Ticonderoga instantly and threw it nearly bottom upward down an embankment, instantly killing and mangling beyond recognition both Shea and Carswell. It seems that Carswell, instead of closing the switch, had opened and locked it back. The engine Montreal, No. 138, of the freight train, was thrown from the track and much damaged, and its fireman had a narrow

escape. AN EXPLOSION OF VAPOR IN A CELLAR. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1 .- An explosion occurred in the Louisville Coffin Works this morning, setmen. The fire was first occasioned by two boys entering the cellar with a lamp, the glass frame of which was broken in drawing alcohol from a barrel. A slight fire was caused by the ignition of some alcohol by the lamp flame, and the boys in their haste to get out of the cellar

flowing, and, when several men went into the cellar a short time afterward with another lamp, an explosion of vapor occurred. Eli Johnson, the foreman, was dangerously burned on the head, face, and body. Henry Risley was burned in the same way. John Yeager was burned on the arms, face, and head. The first two, it is supposed, will die. Wm. Reynolds was also burned severely while extinguishing the danses, which soon spread to and destroyed half the establishment. The loss is \$12,000, with an insurance of \$6,000.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

FEW FIGURES FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SUPER-INTENDENT OF BANKING.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Oct. 1 .- The last Fall report of the Third Avenue Savings Bank to the State Superintendent of Banking was made in January, 1874, the law of last Winter abolishing full reports and substituting for them the merest memoranda of assets and deposits. The report of Jan. 1, 1874, claimed that the assets of the bank were \$1,526,919 02, or \$6,960 65 in excess of the liabilities. In the statistical table, constituting a part of the document, the number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1874, was reported as 8,117. During 1873, 1,562 accounts had been opened and 1,746 closed. Since the Bank's organization there has been opened 61,-244 accounts in all. During 1873 \$680,296 89 had been toposited in the bank, or, including the interest cree \$761,795 91. There was withdrawn during 1873, \$779,-577 59. The amount of interest received during 1873 was reported at \$108,339 71, of which \$81,499 02 had been redited to depositors.

Of the assets, the largest single item was \$361,214 87, which was in Kansas, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia State bonds, including about \$48,000 of Jersey City and East Broadway Horse Railroad bonds. Of mortgages, there were \$269,850 on property in New-York and Elizabeth, and vicinity. Of individual bonds of trustees there were \$115,000; and \$600,000 were reported as invested in the real estate referred to yesterday. The statement of the condition of the bank July 1, 1875, is merely a memorandum as fol-lows: Amount due to depositors, \$1,409,678-83; amount of assets, \$1,428,982 40; excess of assets over liabilities (based on the par value of securities), \$19,303 67; number of open accounts, 7,984.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE CLOSING PEATURE OF THE REUNION A BAN-QUET, WITH SPEECHES BY GENS. GRANT AND

SHURMAN. DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 1.-The reunion of the Army of the Tennessee closed with a grand supper at the Saveny House last night. The speech-making began Mr. Beecher has usually occupied. at a late hour. The following were the regular toucts and responses:

Our country, one and indivisible-response by Gen. M. M. Byne. The President of the United States-drank standing. The State of Iowa and her volunteers-response by Gen. W. W. Belkmap. The march to the sea, happy in its conception, fortunate in its leader, glorious in its re-sults—response by Gen. W. T. Sherman. The Army of the Cumberland-response by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis. Other

toasts were offered and appropriately responded to.

The President occupied the central table, between Gen. Sherman and Senator Wright, the former on his left. In response to the toast to the President, Gen. Grant responded in a few words, returning thanks for the compliment. Speeches were made by Gens. Sherman, Pope. and Byne.

Gen. Sherman dwelt at some length on the origin of the movement resulting in the march to the rea. In referring to his book, he said he wrote the book believing it to be true. He wanted to write it while the men who could correct its errors, if any there were, could yet do it. In reply to the criticisms that he should have gone from Atlanta by way of Augusta, he declared that no one at that time ever proposed or hinted at such a thing; but now, lie said, it is a very easy thing to go from Atlanta to the sea, and many men are brave enough to do it, but none of them in those days tried it, or knew of a better way than was taken, or even proposed it. The General's speech was quite long, and was not concluded until after midnight. Nearly all of the members of the Society left for home on the early morning trains. The President and party go to Denver.

INSURANCE LITIGATION.

LATEST PHASE OF THE CONNECTICUT FIGHT. New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 1 .- Judge Shipman dissolved the injunction granted to the New-York policy-holders in the American National Life and Trust Company in this city, restraining Insurance Commissioner Steadman from taking possession of the effects of the Company. The Commissioner accordingly appeared at the office of the Company this afternoon, and formally demanded possession. Benjamin Noyes, the President, gave an answer in writing, stating that he has been advised by counsel that the law under which the Commissioner claimed to act is unconstituwhich the Commissioner claimed to act is unconstitu-tional and void, and the Commissioner's bond illegal and insufficient. He added that he did not retend to resist the law, but would hold the assets subject to the orders of the courts. The Commissioner's course then in-formed Mr. Noves that he should apply to the New-Lon-don Superior Court to morrow for a writ of mandanus, and that he should hold him liable under the criminal law. President Noves remains in possession.

SUITS TO GET BACK \$40,000 IN PREMIUMS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1 .- The Courier-Journal's Louisville special says that 50 policy-holders of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, living in Middle Tennessee, have filed suits to recover back annual premiums amounting to \$10,000, on the ground that the Company has falled to comply with contracts. Twenty thousand dollars in bonds have been attached.

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TOUR.

CORDIAL RECEPTION AT OMARA-DEPARTURE FOR

Custom-house. A visit was then paid to the high school, where all the school-children of the city were assembled. The President and party left for Colorado this afternoon

EXTENSIVE FAILURE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 1 .- The Evening Journal says t is reported that Shepard, Hall & Co., the extensive lumber dealers of this city, have suspended, with liabili-ties amounting to about \$1,500,000. The failure has caused comment, as numerous Boston banks held nearly \$1 000,000 of the firm's paper. A Montreal bank also has about \$200,000, and another bank in that city has \$100,000. It is stated that only about 20 per cent of the indebtedness is in business paper. The failure is due to the long depression in the lumber trade.

SCHRODER'S AIRSHIP NEARLY FINISHED BALTIMORE, Oct. 1 .- The airship in which F. W. Schreeder believes he can make the journey across the Atlantic is now in course of construction. The balloon to be attached will be ready in about four weeks. noon to be attached will be ready in about four weeks. The latter will contain 1.800 yards of cambric muslin, boiled in oil. Thirty girls and as many sewing machines are now engaged upon the 7.500 yards of seams. The balloon will be excessly ad, and capable of holding 18,000 cubic feet of gas—it is expected to be able to carry 13 tons in weight.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.—The Hartfords de-cated the Brown University Club here to-day, 11 to 4.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.—Robert L. Casey, who was convicted of murder to-day, began to serve his life sentence in the State Prison this evening.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Oct. 1.—Frank Ayers of Salmon Palls, N. H., fell beneath a freight train on the Poston and Maine Railroad, at South Berwick, and was immediately killed this morning.

GANANOQUE, Canada, Oct. 1.—Nathan Holloway, is wife, and Mrs. Snell were drowned by the upsetting of their tout while crossing the river from this place to Fisher's Landing, N. Y., yesterday. ng, N. Y., yesterday.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The jury in the cases of George Miller, John Glew, and Smith, the Jefferson Borden mulineers, returned a vertilet this morning. Miller and Smith were found guilty of murder, and Glew was acquilited.

guilty of murder, and tiles was acquitted.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Oct. 1—The Winnipeg,
Manitoba mounted police have brought in a prisoner named
Roderick McIvery, who shot and killed George Ormand, a rader, and agriously wounded Francois Charette near Fort
Ellice. The affair was the result of an old grudge.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—F. H. Jones, conductor, and M. B. Barny, engineer, of the train on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacine Road, which ran over and killed Nebendah Houghton, on the 20th of September, were to-day held for trial in the Criminal Court. Ball was fixed at \$3,000 each. The train was running too fast.

MR. BEECHER'S RETURN.

THE FIRST FRIDAY NIGHT TALK AFTER VACATION.

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR-THE LECTURE-ROOM THRONGED-MR. BEECHER'S PRAYER-THE ADDRESS-VACATION WORK AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS-MR. BEECHER'S LOVE FOR PREACHING-WHAT HE DESIRES TO ACCOM-PLISH IN HIS SERMONS-SPIRITUAL CO-OPERA-TION IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

At the Friday night prayer-meeting last evening in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church Mr. Beecher resumed his pastoral relations with his church after the long Summer vacation. The house was crowded with people from platform to doors before 7 o'clock, and many persons came who could not get in. The seats on the platform were occupied by the Rev. Edward Beecher, William and Henry Beecher (Mr. Beecher's sons), Mrs. Henry Beecher, Deacons Howard and Hutchinson, and the Rev. Mr. Hale Smith Thomas J. Shearman, one of Mr. Beecher's counse in the late trial, who has recently returned from Europe; Augustus Storrs, S. V. White, Henry M. Cleveland, J. Ovington, Assistant Pastor Halliday, and Horatio C. King were present. On the stand beside the pastor's chair there was a large basket of maple leaves, colored crimson by the frosts, with bits of heliotrope scattered among them. Mr. Beecher came in with Mrs. Beecher leaning on

his arm at a quarter past 7 o'clock. He looked hale and well, and his face and hands were sunburned. As he took his seat on the platform a burst of welcoming applause came from the assemblage. Mr. Beecher began the meeting in the old familiar way by saying "Six hundred and eighty-one"-the number of one of the hymns of the Plymouth Collection. The hymn was sung with vigor, Mr. Bescher then prayed; another hymn was sung; Charles Morion, the resident minister of the Plymouth Bethel, prayed; there was more singing, and then Mr. Beecher began the evening's "talk." He first spoke of his vacation, and how he had spent it; and assured his people, "so that he need not tell them individually-I sleep well, I cat well, I digest well, I am well," and every one present smiled. He "preposed no glorious irregularities of measure" in the coming year, but trusted to have "a deeper insight into spiritual things." The talk was only 18 minutes long, a less time than THE PRAYER,

Mr. Beecher's proyer was as follows:

Mr. Beccher's preyer was as follows:

We rejoice that Thou art not removed from usbut are nearer than Thou wert to those in Jerusalem, nearer than if Thou were down among usor were dwelling yet in the body, on the carth. We rejoice that the spirit knows no limitation, and that it is of Thy nature, of the nature of the divine and higher life, to be everywhere where thought can go or feeling. We rejoice that Thou art with us in our solitate, and our going forth when most lonely, and seemingly separated from every one—most then we feel that Thou art with us, and in all the pleasures, and in all the duties which are brought upon us. Thou art with us in ever more while Thou art guiding us as Leader. Thou art or Pilot, Thou knowest the way. Thou art the Way, and we, mingling with Thy mature, become like Thee. We are guided unknowingly and uncorsciously, ever rising to the moods and dispositions of Tay renewned nature. It shall make us one with Thee as Thou art one with the Father. And now, Lord Jesus, we thank Thee together with one voice, and with one voice for Thy faithful love, for the fidelity with which I hou hast maintained Thy premises to us. Thou art to us exceedingly, abundantly more than we ask or think. And we beseech of Thee that Thou we have of thanksgiving to God. Grant to us that joy which comes from communion with Thee, that overflowing of the soul, that rangullity of soul, that perfect peace which is promised to those whe put their trust in Thee. May these developments be made in every leart, may they be the striving of every soul. Accept our thanksgiving for all the special mercies with which Thou hast been present with the congregation, that Thou hast been present with the congregation, that Thou hast been present with the church, that Thou hast been present with the congregation, that Thou hast be

CORDIAL RECEPTION AT OMAHA—DEPARTURE FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant and wife, ex-Secretary Borie and wife, Secretary Beiknap, Gen. Alvord, and a number of other gentlemen, arrived here this morning from Des Moines, fowa. They were hospitably entertained by the citizens and by a committee of the Merchants' Club, and were driven around the city and to the barracks. A public reception was held by the President in the Court-roem at the now which we enter may be fruitful. May it bring down a power upon us that we may know that which we enter may be fruitful. May it bring down a power upon us that we may know that the cloudy sky is put the preparation of God for the rain that is to come before the abundant harvest which is for the glory of Thy name. Help us in all the services of the evening—song, speaking, and prayer—to do everything that shall be for Thy glory, and finally lift us all to that heavenly land, where we will praise the Father, the Son, and Spirit.

MR. BEFCHER'S FEELINGS IN RESUMING HIS DUTIES.

The following is Mr. Beecher's address: MY DEAR FRIENDS: I am very glad to be here tonight, and to get back to my parochial life once It has never been a burden to me, for although there are responsibilities and cares connected with it, most of them are such as spring from contact with the world rather than from the relation which pastor and people sustain in religious affairs. Being blest also with a vigorous constitution and with almost habitual good health, I do not suppose I would need much of a vacation from one year's end to another if I had only my religious duties to perform, and if I was exempt from that autumnal catarrh, which comes regularly during the year; and by resort to the mountains I am exempt from that. And being exempt from that I think it only a fair recompense, if I may say so, that I should go on during vacation with my pastoral labors. I do not mean that they are anything like an equivalent, and that if God gives us so much we are to give him so much. I mean this. If a man is in good health and spirits-which is almost always the case when he is in good health and he likes his work better than he likes play. I think there is no better way in which he can spend his vacation than to work. And it comes to that definition which Dr. Bushnell long ago gave o work and play, that real work generally was the most amusing, most cheerful, most joyful, and that work which was not real was rather a drudgery. I count it a very great privilege to be permitted to talk all Summer long when I am in good health and in the proper mood for preaching and to sow seed there. I love to plant my ground

pride I may have as a horticulturist, I love more to spend my time in inspiring a higher conception of human life, and pointing out the relations between the sonls of men and Jesus Christ. I can bear witness that my affection for the Lord Jesus Christ as the ideal of all that is grand, all that is most sweet, most beautiful and tender, grows, and that He was never so much the inspiration of my life, the ground and secret spring of my public life, as now. I never loved Christ as I love Him to-day, not, perhaps, as some other men do; not as many of you do, but in my own way, as every man must. I have found out my way to the Lord, as He has found out His way to me, and He is to me "the chief among ten thousand, the altogether lovely;" my cheer, my hope, my confidence, my friend for the present, and my exceeding great reward by and by. Now I love Him in the flesh, as Paul says, by faith, and, therefore, it is that I love THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR'S AIM IN PREACHING.

I never had any art of preaching great sermons You give me a set occasion and let me know that the people are expecting a great sermon and they will always get a small one; but let me have a small cabin or room, and let me know distinctly the trouble and the want, and that is the time I love to preach. My preaching does not mean intellectual exercitation. It means solely inspiration. It is to make known to the spirits of others the affection which my spirit feels for the Lord Jesus, to bring men nearer to Him, to make them love Him. It is not to fill men with formal statements of truth and doctrine, but to kindle in their minds the never-failing lamp of love which warms them. Therefore, I am often very thankful when I have to preach in vacation, I love to preach just as people love to eat when choice foed is set before them. In the past Summer I have been placed under unusual circumstances for a variety of reasons which need not be mentioned until my audience has been larger than at home, and I have reason to believe that the demonstration of the truth has not been without fruit. I look back upon the labor of the Summer with gratitude and with me inward satisfaction, but it has been very laborious. I have found preaching in a tent to 5,000 people far more laborious than preaching at home in my own church, yet I am glad of it now, and look back upon it with great satisfaction. Now, looking back over the vacation which your kindness has offered to me, there have been sunny days, social associations, rest by the way, and refreshment, but the part which I love best to recall is that which has been upon the spiritual plane. That does not die out. The other is sunk in obscurity, and passes away, but that which has exereised the nobler faculties in work from God and for God in laboring for the exaltation of men and their Christian perfection, that experience still

I return (to save myself the necessity of repeating it to you individually) in very good health indeed. I sleep well, I eat well, I digest well-I am well. I return, therefore, with matter of gratitude to God for my bodily condition. What my capacity for work shall be, time will disclose. I have an appetite for preaching, and I propose in this year no demonstrations of an astonishing character, no extraordinary matters or measurement ures, but I trust a deeper insight into spiritual things, and I hope more tenderness, more fervor, and more ifidelity, I believe, and more intense application of the truth to the understandings and the consciences and the hearts of men. I feel very grateful to you for your personal affection for me It is my treasure and my glory, and I can say with the Apostle, "my joy and my crown."

soul. Accept our thanksgiving for all the special mercies with which Thou hast accompanied us through the weeks that have passed. We thank Then that Thou hast been present with the congregation, that Thou hast been present with the congregation that Thou hast been present with the congregation that Thou hast been present with the church it at thou hast been present with the church it at thou hast been present with the church it at thou hast been present with the church it at thou hast been present with the household. Thou hast come in the shadow doug God's will and Thou hast come in the shadow doug God's will and Thou hast come in the shadow doug God's will and Thou hast come in the shadow doug God's will and Thou hast come in the shadow doug God's will and Thou hast some in the shadow doug God's will and Thou hast the burden to shadow doug God's will and Thou hast the burden to shadow doug God's will and may the store of the same hold that the four hand the shadow doug God's will have been to shadow doug God's will have been to shadow doug God's will have been the sh things in the community. They are normal, they with Him-that is what we need. And when we have left the things that tend to grow vulgar, and have left the things that tend to grow vulgar, and when we have brought them up, when we have toned down the pride that is often with the sympathy of the world, when we have brought our sorrow into His presence as they brought their sick and dead to His feet, and when we bring all our thoughts in the presence of Christ and form a habit of doing it day by day, then we can say that the life we lead is by faith and sight of the Son of God. And thus may the good Sparit of God give you that baptism, and then what care we. Let things come, let them go. Neither breadth, hight nor depth, nor things present, nor things to come, nor any creature can separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus.

After the address, Mr. Beecher asked if the hymn.

After the address, Mr. Beecher asked if the hymn, Charles Wesley," was in the Plymouth Collection, and looked inquiringly over the assemblage. There were a good many answers; some said ' some "ye.s" Finally, somebody suggested that it was at a certain place in the supplement to the book. Mr. Beecher turned the pages quickly and found it, and then said, smiling: We learned it and sung it at the White Mountains, and we must sing it It is the most beautiful hymn written in the English tongue to express a clinging, longing desire. John Zundel has been trying to write a tune to it for the last five years, and to my certain knowledge has written several; and this was the first one I was willing to take." The bymn was sung. Mr. Beecher then said that the hymn alone was a good meeting.

THE NAVAL FRAUDS IN CALIFORNIA.

PAYMASTER SPAULDING RELIEVED-THE FRAUDS NOT A GOVERNMENT LOSS.

San Francisco, Oct. 1 .- Naval Paymaster J. S. Cunningham arrived here last night to relieve Paymaster Spaulding. A Court of Inquiry will assemble at Mare Island, Oct. 5, to examine Spaulding's accounts. Admiral Rogers of the Mare Island Navy-Yard states that he does not know the amount of the defalcation, but it is supposed to be very large. Paymaster Spaulding states that loss will fall on individuals, and not on the Department; that Purchasing Clerk Pinney's frauds conmsted in fraudulently filling up certificates, which had been signed in blank by the Paymaster, and hypothe cating them, with the notes of responsible people atupon the hill-side. I like to sow seeds there and hide them in Autumn with the expectation of seeing them more beautiful in the Spring. Whatever

Ragusa to-day, stating that several sanguinary engagements have taken place in Herzegovina between first was fought on the 28th ult., near Klepavitza, and two engagements followed on the 29th and 30th near Praptrizza. The insurgents lost 56 men, and of their inferior numbers the insurgents were obliged to retreat. Austrian Parliamentary Delegation, stated that the

shall be commenced and terminated. SPIRITUAL ATMOSPHERE IN THE CHURCH But that which I carnestly desire is a spiritual co THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. operation in this church. I believe in revivals of M. SAY'S SPEECH SUPPRESSED-TEMPORARY DISAreligion. I believe that they are, however, the ex-GREEMENT IN THE CABINET - THE MATTER SETTLED AMICABLY.
PARIS, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875. pression of a very imperfect and low condition of Public attention has been much occupied th the fact that the official journal has not yet published the speech delivered by the Minister of Finance at a banquet on the 27th of September. It is stated that M. Buffet prohibited the publication of the speech on account of the following sentence: "The coa-lition of the 24th of May is happily dissolved." He considered that the matter should be considered at a special Cabinet council to be held teday. At the Cabinet council this afternoon, explanations were given, and the affair was settled amicably. Consequently M. Say will not resign, as he intended. The Journal Official is to publish the speech to-morrow, with a letter from M. Say explaining the objectionable passage. The letter was read in the Cabinet meeting and approved. SPANISH AFFAIRS. THE CARLISTS VICTORIOUS AT SAN SEBASTIAN-GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS GONE TO CATALONIA. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

The Times Paris dispatch says, special infornation received there, confirms the impression that the Carlists gained considerable success near San Schastian on Tuesday. L'Unicers reports that 100 Alfoneista were killed, and 1,000 wounded. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

The Globe of this evening says that a formal complaint of the aggressions of the Spanish Guardacostas in the British waters off Gibraltar has been made to his Government by the British naval commander at Gibraltar, Maddid, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

Gen Martinez Campos has left Barcelona to reassums mand in Catalonia. A Royal decree orders the organization of fourteen new

REITISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA. THREATENED WITHDRAWAL OF MINISTER WADE. SHANGHAI, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1875. Mr. Wade, the British Minister, has intimated to

pattalions of infantry.

the Chinese Government that if his demands are not complied with to-day he will leave Peking. THE GERMAN ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

THE BUSHOP OF BRESLAU DEFIANT-SUBMISSION OF TWENTY-THERE PRIESTS. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

The Pall Mall Gazette's special telegram from Berlin says that the Bishop of Breslau has notified the Ecclesiastical Court that he is determined not to obey its summons to attend for trial, on the ground that the Court is not competent to try him.

Berlin, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875. A Breslau paper says that twenty-three priests in that liocese have announced their submission to the Ecclesi-

RIOTS IN STOCKHOLM.

THE MILITIA AND POLICE IN CONFLICT-A POLICE STATION ATTACKED.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875. A Copenhagen telegram in the last edition

of The Pall Mall Gazette this evening says: of The Pall Mail determined the Pall Mail determined at Stockholm, in sweden, between the militia and the police. The militia

Sweden, between the minim and the Poice. The instruction of the police station, wounding a number of policemen. Some of the militia were also wounded. The Life Guards and the Horse Guards were summoned from the castle before order was restored. The cause of the trouble is not given.

THE NEWMARKET RACES. THE RACE FOR THE OCTOBER HANDICAP WON BY MUNDEN.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 1, 1875. To-day was the last day of the Newmarket First October Meeting. The great race was for the Octo-

ber Handicap, a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, with 200 added, for three-year-olds and upward; the second to recieve 25 sovereigns; entrance 3 sovereigns. There were 67 subscribers, and 12 starters. The race was won by Munden. The following is the sum-

Mr. R. Howell's Munden, 4 years old. Sir J. D. Astley's Lady of the Lake, 4 years old. Puysaleine, 4 years old. Count F. de Lagrange's Miss Toto, 4 years old.

The favorite, Miss Toto, was badly beaten, coming in last. The following was the betting just before the start : 7 to 1 against Munden, 10 to 1 against Lady of the Lake,

20 to 1 against Puysaleine, and 6 to 1 against Miss Toto